



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

or other toilet preparation intended for human use, which, by reason of the presence of any ingredient or ingredients therein contained, shall be detrimental or injurious to health.

Poisonous Weeds—Growth of, Prohibited. (Reg. Dept. of H., June 30, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following additional section to be known as section 221 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, adopted:

SEC. 221. *Growth of poison ivy and ragweed prohibited.*—No person owning, occupying, or having charge of any lot or premises in the city of New York shall cause, suffer, or allow poison ivy, ragweed, or other poisonous weed to grow therein or thereon in such manner that any part of such ivy, ragweed, or other poisonous weed shall extend upon, overhang, or border upon any public place, or allow the seed, pollen, or other poisonous particles or emanations therefrom to be carried through the air into any public place.

Bathing Places—Maintenance of. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That regulation 6 of the regulations ¹ adopted March 30, 1915, governing the establishment and maintenance of bathing establishments and relating to section 340 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

REG. 6. *Pools, plunges, and mikvehs to be emptied and cleaned; maintenance of water.*—The pools, plunges, and mikvehs shall be emptied daily, and the bottom and side walls of same thoroughly scrubbed before refilling. The water of the pools, plunges, and mikvehs shall be maintained in a condition suitable for bathing purposes at all times, and shall be filtered through sand or other mechanical means, and then so treated by chlorination or by other means approved by the department of health as not to contain more than 10 bacilli of the colon group in 1 c. c. of such water.

Resolved, That regulation 18 of the regulations ¹ adopted March 30, 1915, governing the establishment and maintenance of bathing establishments and relating to section 340 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

REG. 18. *Water to be filtered and treated; maintenance of water.*—Wherever floating baths or stationary pool baths using water other than the river or harbor water are maintained for the public within the area above described, the water of the pool shall be maintained in a condition suitable for bathing purposes at all times, and shall be filtered, chlorinated, or otherwise treated as approved by the department of health so as not to contain more than 10 bacilli of the colon group in 1 c. c. of such water. Whenever river or harbor water within the area above described is used in floating baths or in stationary pool baths, it shall be filtered through sand or other mechanical means of separation, and then so treated by chlorination or by other means approved by the department of health, as to render it clean and sanitary. The water in such pools shall be so maintained, at all times, as not to contain more than 30 bacilli of the colon group in 1 c. c. of such water.

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco—Manufacture, Sorting, and Handling. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That section 338 of the Sanitary Code be, and the same is hereby, amended and made to read as follows:

SEC. 338. *Manufacturing, sorting, and handling cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco regulated.*—No person engaged in the city of New York in manufacturing, sorting, or handling cigars or cigarettes or in preparing, sorting, or handling tobacco for any pur-

¹ Public Health Reports, August 13, 1915, p. 2426.

pose shall at any time touch with lips, teeth, or tongue any such cigar or cigarette or any such tobacco intended to be sold or offered for sale; nor shall any person moisten with saliva, directly or indirectly, by spitting, or by use of the fingers, or utensils or accessories of any kind, any such cigar or cigarette or any such tobacco; nor shall any person spray or moisten any such cigar or cigarette or any such tobacco by means of water or any other liquid, emitted from the mouth; nor shall any part of any such cigar or cigarette be allowed to touch or be introduced into the nose of any person.

A copy of this section shall be conspicuously posted in every place where such cigars or cigarettes are, or tobacco is, manufactured, prepared, sorted, or handled.

Horseshoeing Establishments—Maintenance of—Permit Required. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following additional section, to be known as section 342 of the Sanitary Code, be, and the same is hereby, adopted:

SEC. 342. *Horseshoeing establishments regulated.*—No horseshoeing establishment shall be conducted or maintained in the city of New York without a permit therefor issued by the board of health or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of said permit and the regulations of said board.

Horseshoeing Establishments—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Dept. of H., Dec. 21, 1915.)

Resolved, That the following regulations governing the conduct of horseshoeing establishments in the city of New York, and relating to section 342 of the Sanitary Code, be, and the same are hereby, adopted:

REGULATION 1. *Floors.*—The floors shall be water-tight, kept in a clean sanitary condition, and when required by the department of health properly graded and drained and sewer or cesspool connected.

REG. 2. *Walls.*—The portion of the side walls used for tying horses shall be smooth and finished with a nonabsorbent material to a height of 8 feet above the floor, maintained in good repair, and washed at the close of each working day with a germicidal disinfectant.

REG. 3. *Chains.*—Chains with metal snap hooks at each end shall be furnished and used in tying horses while being shod. Every such chain, after being used by a horse with a nasal discharge, shall be removed and disinfected.

REG. 4. *Refuse.*—Metal containers with tight-fitting covers to hold manure, floor sweepings, hoof parings, and other refuse material shall be provided. All such refuse material shall be stored in such containers and removed from the premises at least twice in each week.

×